THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. F. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 254.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in Pennsylvania.
No Farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscription.....$1.50
Clubs of five.....1.25
Clubs of ten.....1.15
A copy to the person getting up a club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRST EDITION.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE WAR!

Late French Success!

FURTHER DETAILS GIVEN!

Paris Bombardment

SEEMINGLY ABANDONED!

The Food Supply Meagre!

THE ARMISTICE EFFORTS!

BISMARCK'S VERSION!

Concern about Russia!

ALARM IN ENGLAND!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM GERMANY.

VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BERLIN, November 12.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the sinking of the German bark Charlotte by the French cast-of-war Dumba, says it was a flagrant violation of international law. Action in the matter will be taken by Prussia at the proper time.

KING WILLIAM ADDRESS DENIED.

Queen Augusta received the following from King William, dated Versailles, November 10th:

General Von der Tann yesterday retreated from Orleans to Toury, before a superior force of the enemy. He fought the French however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by Gen. Wechtlin and Prince Ulrich.

ADDITIONS CHINCLAN FROM RESEARCH.

Bismarck has issued a circular to the Representatives of North German States, giving his version of the late negotiations for an armistice. He says the French requisitions a mass of such wide experience, that it enabled Jules Favre even more eagerly to accept the proposition. There, however, the French drove the Prussians from Orleans, inflicting a severe loss upon them, and are now in occupation of the city. Gen. Von der Tann, with the remnant of his army, is now retreating on the road leading from Orleans to Pithiviers, after vainly attempting to force his way through Fontainebleau and Montargis. He is hurried to join the army of Prince Frederick Charles. Gen. d'Aurelles has a force of 80,000 on the north bank. The destruction of the roads and bridges between Orleans and Orleans prevented the advance of the army under Frederick Charles. He has about 15,000 men, a great part of whom are probably now at the front. After having disposed of the remnant of Von der Tann's army, D'Aurelles will march directly on Paris to assist the German blockading force at Versailles and St. Germain, while Trochu makes a sortie with 150,000 men to cut his way out and raise the siege. Communication between D'Aurelles and Trochu and the government at Tours is maintained only by carrier pigeons.

The following dispatch of the World's correspondent at Tours, 9th, which was delayed in transmission, gives the particulars of the beginning of the engagement which resulted in victory for the Army of the Loire:

The battle of Orleans was fought between Meer and Beaugency. The advance began yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning by a Prussian force of 30,000 men, consisting of two hundred strong, cavalry and two guns. The French numbered 20,000 of the line from Poitiers, the Loiret and the Nievre. At noon a battalion of Chasseurs were dislodged from the woods in front of Meer, and the Prussian batteries opened fire. Lamotte-Beuvron was the next village to be occupied by the enemy, there vigorously attempted to turn the flank of the Frenchmen. The latter, however, managed to effect their retreat in half regiments in the direction of Chateau Renard, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, among whom were many officers, and one General. Prisoners were also made. All this happened prior to the more decisive engagement which took place on the 9th.

The Government at Tours believes Prince Frederick Charles will be unable to march on Paris and will not be able to effect his junction with Vander Tann before the 15th. It has also received important information from Switzerland to the effect that Admiral Bouvet's army, the French have concentrated a large force between Dijon and Besancon, which they intend to throw on the rear of the enemy as soon as they have driven them from Dijon. Bismarck is reported to have said that the position of the French army under Bourbaki was the key to the situation. If he could succeed in defeating it, the campaign would be virtually ended. Many believe that the Germans will be unable to withstand the winter in the open country, and that they will be compelled to retire. The Germans are said to be suffering severely from the cold. Their supplies are very scanty, and they are living on the country. The Bavarians are reported to be deserting in large numbers. The Government at Tours is in receipt of information that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from the siege of Paris, and to concentrate their forces against the army of the Loire. The Government at Tours is confident of success.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

BISMARCK'S VERSION OF THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The following is the text of the latest dispatch from Bismarck to the Government at Versailles, in reference to the armistice negotiations:

You will learn that Favre has expressed a desire to be relieved from the necessity of communicating with the Government at Versailles by telegraph, and has requested that communication with the latter may be opened from the Balloon Post. The Emperor has declined to receive Favre, and has referred him to me. I have declined to receive Favre, and have referred him to you

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111 @ 111¼.

SOLTING.

The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the late election in that State, says the Republican party was divided into two, and that the fight was consequently that of two small parties against one large one. It was to the feuds thus existing in our party in that State that we owe the loss of three Republican Congressmen, and of quite a number of members of Assembly.

It does not mend the pitcher to tell how it was broken, but it may serve to prevent a repetition of the breaking. It was the feuds that broke the pitcher in this instance; but what caused the feuds?

Party feuds will exist, to a limited extent, in the best regulated organizations, and are traceable to local causes; but when they become general, and affect a party in an entire State, the cause is a general one and not very difficult of detection. If the once triumphant Republican party of New York goes down before the enemy while it has in itself the elements of success, it is not enough to say that feuds divided and weakened it. The essential point is to know what caused the feuds and how they can best be healed.

These feuds began, if we recollect aright, two years ago. The *Tribune*, at that time, picked out a number of prominent Republicans in the state and denominated them as corrupt. It held up their names to public scorn and contempt, called upon the party in the counties in which those men lived, to defeat their nominations or renomination to office, and when it failed in accomplishing this result, called on the people to "bolt" the nominations. It was then the *Tribune* proclaimed "this is a good year for bolting" and we believe it *was* a good year for that practice, so far as the *amount* of bolting was concerned. At any rate, a great deal of it was done—enough to defeat the party and lay the foundation for interminable local quarrels.

And what has been the result? Defeat, from that day to this, and the party divided into factions which stand confronting each other, glowering into each other's eyes and threatening mutual extermination. The men who sustained the regular nominations against the bolters in 1868, bolted in turn in 1869 against the bolters of the previous year, who now became regulars; and now another lot have been bolting in 1870 to punish the bolters of 1869. The dragon's teeth sown by the bolters of 1868 have thus borne legitimate fruit, the crop increasing with each succeeding year. The feuds of 1870 are the national harvest of that seed time.

No good has ever come of this bolting, and none ever will. It is time for the Republicans of New York to learn that, although they may gratify their vindictive feelings against each other, they can never build up or keep up a party by internal dissensions. The original advice to them, which set them to cutting each other's throats, was bad, and every step taken since, in consequence, has been equally bad. Bolting is no cure for political diseases. Its sole progress is feud. It is incapable of begetting anything else. The first lesson, then, to be learned, is that bolting is the rock ahead to be carefully avoided hereafter. We must make up our minds, if we are to maintain our organization, to abide by party rules and regulations, and to submit when we are beaten. In no other way can a party be kept together. If there is anything wrong in the party rules or regulations, every man has a right to try to better them, but always within the party, and not without. This, it strikes us, is the lesson Republican friends in New York have got to learn. There will always be parties within parties, faction if you choose to call them so, and human wisdom is not capable of preventing *that*. Those parties or factions will naturally strive for the mastery. This, too, is unavoidable. Sometimes one will be up, sometimes the other; but whichever succeeds, the other must learn to submit till its turn or time comes. Let them fight each other as much as they will *until* nominations are made; henceforth they *must* be as brothers, or be beaten by the common enemy.

We entreat our New York friends to look this thing in the face and realize that bolting, as a remedy for political evils, is a failure. It has cured no ill, but, on the contrary, made and perpetuated the bitterest of quarrels. Let them give it up, henceforth and forevermore. They can measure swords with each other in their primary meetings; but having tested their strength there, let whoever wins go up head, and whoever is beaten, submit, and wait for the better chance next time.

THE REASON WHY.

From the monthly oil report of the Titusville *Herald*, we extract the following table, exhibiting the shipments of crude oil (or the equivalent in refined) from January 1st to December 1st, 1870.

	BBLS.
To New York	1,609,092
Cleveland	1,095,954
Boston	139,280
Philadelphia	289,845
Pittsburgh	905,873
Other points	256,626
Total	4,245,515

It will be noticed that Cleveland has received in round numbers SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND BARRELS of oil during this time more than Pittsburgh, and when we remember that only five years ago the former city was scarcely a manufacturing point for oil, and that Pittsburgh was then receiving three-fourths of the entire oil product, in fact was recognized as the *head and front of the oil trade*, we are naturally led to enquire what has caused this extraordinary change, by which we are placed THIRD in the list instead of first, as we stood only five years ago.

The following figures, carefully compiled, may throw some light upon this subject, and may probably wholly account for this unmistakable decay of one of our most important branches of industry.

The rate of freight from Titusville (oil region) to Philadelphia and New York, via Corry & N. Y. & E. & P. & E. Railroads is, per barrel of 40 gallons:.....$1 85

Freight from any point on Oil Creek to Oil City, per barrel, is	37
Re-delivery across the Allegheny river (to reach Pittsburgh, via A. V. R. R.)	10
Freight to Pittsburgh, on A. V. R. R	30
" to junction (returning *en route* to Philadelphia)	5
Freight to Philadelphia via Penna. R. R	1 35
Total freight oil regions to Philadelphia via Pittsburgh	2 27
Via Corry, northern route, as above	1 85
Difference per bbl. against Pitts'gh	42

Again, by the Cleveland route we find about the same thing—witness:

Freight from Oil City to Cleveland	30
From Cleveland to New York	1 35
Total via Cleveland	1 75
" " Pittsburgh, as above	2 27
Difference per bbl. against Pitts'gh	52

Now the next question naturally arises, who is to blame for this discrimination in Railroad freights as against the interests of Pittsburgh? We find as follows:

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia via P. R. R., capacity of cars per bbl., 40 gallons, 250 miles oil rail.....$1 30
Transported on New York oil rail 250 miles, 250 miles P. R. R. route to east.....
.....$1 65

Comment is unnecessary, and without going further we cease to wonder why the oil refining business of Pittsburgh is on the wane. But this is not all; the Allegheny Valley railroad also appears to be in some measure to blame for this end state of affairs and we are bound to add, that in our judgment, it is so unintentionally, for Col. Phillips, its worthy and efficient President, has always exhibited a disposition to cultivate this trade and afford every assistance in his power towards its development, as soon as the wishes of the trade could be brought to his notice.

But nevertheless we find as follows:

Freight from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania R. R. (as above), distance 360 miles, down to the bonded warehouse on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers,..$1 35
Freight from Oil Creek to Pittsburgh via A. V. & Oil Creek R. R., distance (average) 150 miles,..... 0 77

According to this statement of facts the matter stands this way: If the Pennsylvania R. R. charges $1.35 for transporting oil 360 miles, then the A. V. & O. C. R. R. should charge 56 cents per barrel for a pro rata rate for 150 miles. Instead of 56 cents per barrel, as shown above, they charge Pittsburgh refiners 77 cents.

In other words, by the rule of three, if the A. V. & O. C. R. R. are entitled to 77 cents per barrel, then the Penn'a R R. should charge $1.85 per barrel, instead of $1.35.

So we find, first that the Pennsylvania Railroad charges $1.35 per barrel for 360 miles of track, whilst the N. Y & E. Railroad charges $1.25 from Cleveland to New York, a distance of 608 miles.

Again, Cleveland refiners get their oil from the creek to Cleveland and thence to New York for $1.75 per barrel, whilst New York and Philadelphia pay $1.35 for about one half of the distance, and worse still, poor Pittsburgh pays for her oil from the creek to sea board, $2.27 per barrel, whilst she has fewer miles to carry her oil from the source, to seaboard, than any of the other cities named.

Now, since this route is the shortest and therefore the best (because barrels are more or less injured and caused to leak by transportation) why is it that we should not have the full benefit of our location and have rates established that would enable us to successfully compete with our more distant neighbors?

Cleveland of course can credit a portion of the increase of her oil business to the fact that during considerable part of the year they can ship by water across the lake, to Buffalo, thence by Erie Canal to New York; and by this route the freight is much less than by rail. But against this it can be argued that by this route the oil is a long time on the way and necessarily is not carried in as good condition as by rail, and the delay, added to the loss by re-handling, in some measure offsets this advantage which they have naturally over Pittsburgh refiners. But we do not hope to wholly overcome this disadvantage, and only ask for Pittsburgh that which she is really entitled to, the benefit of the shorter route from the oil regions to the seaboard.

Even New York, by some unaccountable means, is beaten in this matter by Cleveland, for the former pays $1.85 from the creek to that city whilst the latter carries the oil one hundred miles west, brings it back again and then takes it over the same route as New York and pays only $1.75 per barrel for the entire route.

Now, is this all? Have we found the reason for the falling off in the oil trade of Pittsburgh, or the reason why our great manufacturing city, nearest to the oil centre, and nearest to the markets is falling away behind the comparatively remote city of Cleveland? Have these two cities done all that could be done to cherish and extend this branch of useful industry? We emphatically say *no!* Whilst Cleveland and other cities were offering premiums in land for sites for the erection of oil works, we on the contrary were quarreling with the oil dealers about how much oil should be brought to the city, and imposing heavy penalties when these restrictions were not complied with. Whilst Cleveland and other cities were abolishing city taxes from new developments of her oil trade, our City Councils were imposing unheard of tolls for the landing of each barrel of oil on our wharves. Whilst other places were constantly exhibiting large liberality in the shape of encouragement to new enterprises in oil, and oil refineries, Pittsburgh and Allegheny were vieing with each other to see which could impose the greatest number of restrictions and obstacles to the success of this business. We see the result in our diminished trade. We find why we occupy, to-day, the third place, instead of the first among the manufacturers of oil How could it be otherwise? In a business which has grown to be so vast and extended, as to reach every portion of the inhabitable globe, tramping it down in one place will only cause it to spring up, as in this instance, with redoubled energy in another.

Unless a different policy is at once adopted towards this branch of trade, on the part of our railroads and municipal governments, Pittsburgh will at no distant day find her place at the foot of the list, and witness the wealth, which should be hers, growing out of this vast product of our State, transported to other places, and into other coffers than those of her own citizens.

Why is it that Cleveland has such extraordinary favors and advantages over both New York and Pittsburgh? We would like to hear an explanation for it and will cheerfully lend our columns for the purpose.

LOCOMOTION WITHOUT RAILS.

The effort to secure cheap railroading, by the adoption of a two-foot gauge, with rolling stock to correspond, for purposes of traffic and travel, in regions where the business may never be of sufficient magnitude to warrant the construction of more costly works, shows that there is yet a wide field open to the energetic and ingenious.

While the general public have settled down upon the idea that nothing but railroads will do for rapid hand conveyance, it has at last been found that common roads offer facilities for travel not much in arrear of the rail, for speed, while in many other respects they are greatly superior to it, and at a vastly diminished cost.

About a hundred years ago a patent was secured in Scotland, by a gentleman of the name of Mound, for a machine which was to go without the aid of horses, and was to propel all kinds of vehicles. He was so sure of its success that he immediately sold all his own horses, and induced many of his friends to do likewise. Whether the power was to be steam or something else, is not stated; but that he was a century too early, is now manifest. The poor horses which were to be released from the indignities of life, through the invention of their friend Moore, have perhaps found it no easy task to drag through another hundred years of toil.

About sixty years after this first attempt, there was again a very persevering effort made, by Mr. Gurney, an Englishman, to practically solve the difficulties attending the propulsion of carriages on common roads, by the aid of, steam. His carriages were operated on different roads, and at rates of speed varying from five to twenty miles per hour, according to the kind of road traversed; but after four or five years' trial, during which they were deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of a Parliamentary committee, they were hauled into their final resting places, because they were unable to make their way over new turnpike roads.

There was just that one difficulty in the way of Gurney's success, but it was then irremediable. The rubbling to travel over stony roads, was owing to the use of elasticity in the tires of the wheels, an objection which could never be overcome, until a substance should be discovered which would combine great tenacity with a high degree of elasticity. And now, very appropriately, Scotland, which covered the first patent for dispensing with horse power on land, could again furnish the world with the only obstacle in the way of steadily driven the people to the use of locomotives other than those of three or four inches width by twelve inches wide. The great thickness of it allows for all degrees of compression while the wheels roll over the uneven surface of the earth, and the breath from such an amount of footfall, if we may venture to, as to obviate all difficulty of mount or descent of hills.

Here then is the great difficulty overcome. The iron horse need no longer be built of such weight as to make the earth quake, as when he rushes along with his iron hoofs over the iron rails; but in his place we may put one with hoofs not unlike those of the unshod blooded horse, and then direct his course wherever business may call, with comparative noiselessness yet with all the speed that our busy era demands.

Now, at last, may there be such a horse laugh as shall be heard wherever an earthen road winds it way, for *there* can the steam car make its flight untrammeled by the straight lines and iron or steel bands that have so long bound him in his course.

The adaptation of India rubber to the purposes of internal commerce, opens up to us an exhaustless area for steam propulsion on land, and will give the needed facilities to all towns where business energy governs the inhabitants. An individual, or a company with small capital, will now be enabled to embark in the business, and the era of mighty monopolies will be past. In fact, that healthy circulation of commerce through the national system will be again restored, which has been more and more interrupted by the struggles of the great rival railway companies, until the currents of trade have been thrown almost into one or two great streams, to the infinite damage of the general prosperity, and the frightful demoralization of the people. For when men holding the most prominent positions become totally absorbed by the chase after wealth and power, the public morality must suffer a rapid deterioration.

Latterly, the absorption of companies has become swift, and the consequent power of a few who control the operations of these vast confluent bodies has become so great as indeed to alarm us for the safety of our republican institutions. India rubber lines may make this all right again, by so vastly ramifying the routes of trade and enlarging the number of persons engaged therein, as to break the power of the monopolists. To some, this hope may appear visionary; but nothing is more clear, than that it needs only some simple, inexpensive method of propelling the steam car over common roads, with the bare earth for its base, at a rate of say twenty miles an hour, to revolutionize the entire business and travel of the land. And this mighty result may flow from the little Scotch invention.

A. F. M.

BRIEF TOPICS.

THE LAST OF THE CAMBRIA.

It is painfully evident that but one person survived from the ill-fated Cambria. Three boats are still missing, and the only one which has come ashore is thought to be the same McGartland was rescued from. The fact that the boats have not been found is not considered as affording much ground for hope, since the fishermen say that the coast is so rugged that, even if they came ashore, they would not be preserved to be recognized. The wreckage which has been cast on the Derry and Antrim coast is chopped into pieces so small that it is almost impossible to believe them part of a large steamer. As yet no examination of the caves and rugged shores of Innistrahul has been practicable, owing to the boisterous character of the weather, but the occupants of the lighthouse affirm that, so far as their examination has gone, it has yielded no trace of the absent passengers. An affecting statement is made by the principal lightkeeper. On the night when the Cambria was wrecked he had opened a door or window in the lighthouse, apparently a few minutes after the steamer struck on the rocks. Looking to seaward, he observed a light a short distance away, and suddenly disappeared, and then there rose above the roar of the tempest the agonizing shrieks of men and women, which were quickly stilled. This is the last that was seen of the Cambria.

MISS CUSHMAN.

Miss Charlotte Cushman arrived in New York last Thursday on the Scotia, and the *Globe*, of that city, learns that she has come to the United States with the intention of making it her future residence and spending the rest of her days in her native land. Some time ago she broke up her magnificent establishment No. 38 Via Gregariania, Rome, disposing of her house and selling her fine stud of horses. She hated to part with her horses, since she is very fond of them. Spending some time at Edinburgh, under medical treatment, she now finds herself in very good health, with the exception of the organic trouble which she has, and for which there is no cure. With the exception of looking a little thinner in the face, she has hardly changed during the past five years. Miss Cushman came to this country direct from the great water cure, Malvern, England. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Emma Stebbins. Miss Cushman intends to make Newport her future place of residence, but it is doubtful if she will go there until the next season opens.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

The N. Y. *Times* says: According to Dr. Walter, the Vice President of the Institute of American Architects, the public is learning something of the true relations of their art of civilization, and "seldom fail to distinguish the good, the true, and the beautiful from the fictitious and the merely mechanical." We submit to the learned orator that this involves a feat of considerable difficulty on the part of the public, since the worthy professors of the architectural art insist, with the most distressing unanimity, on erecting buildings, the ornamented parts of which can only be discerned by a painful curvature of the neck and a little keenness of vision, while, on a level with the eye, there is nothing save the most tiresome and stereotyped plainness. As to goodness and truth relative to workmanship, there is so little of them to be seen that it is highly creditable in a discriminating public to have preserved any remembrance of them at all.

CARLYLE ON THE WAR.

A letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle is published in a German paper. It says: So far as my reading goes there never was such a war, never such a collapse of shameless human vanity, of menacing, long-continued arrogance into contemptible nothingness. Blow has follow—blow as if from the hammer of Thor, till it lies like a shapeless heap of ruins, whining to itself, "In the name of all the gods and all the devils, what is to become of us?" * * * All Germany may now look forward to happier days in a political sense than it has ever seen since the Emperor Barbarossa left it. My individual satisfaction in all this is great, and all England, I can say all the intelligent in England, heartily wish good fortune to brave old Germany in what it has accomplished—real transformation into one nation no longer the chaotic jumble which invited the intrusion of every evil-disposed neighbor, especially of that ill-disposed France, which has inflicted on it such interminable mischief during the last 400 years, wars heaped upon wars, without real cause except insatiable French ambition.

BRAVE AND NOBLE.

The American Consul at Strasburg, Mr. Felix Petard, is highly praised for his humane conduct during the siege. He was the only consul who remained at his post. An English resident writes: "Mr. Petard's house and offices were burned, and his removal compelled several times; but each time his brave flag floated in a new direction, and reminded us poor foreigners that there remained a good will to save and protect us. Not only Mr. Petard deserves our gratitude but his lady also. The cellar of the house they inhabited at last was opened to the unhappy fugitives from the bombs and shells of the enemy. The worst form of small pox broke out in the crowd in the cellar. This lady, whose charity equaled her husband's for getting danger and suffering, devoted herself to the care of those around her." While grateful Englishmen bear testimony to an American official, it is due to him that Americans also should know how their flag is honored in his keeping.

A MIGHTY WORK.

The Amsterdam Ship Canal, which has been in progress of building since 1866, and which it is expected will be finished in 1876, ranks next to the Suez Canal in size and the magnitude of the engineering operations. It runs through two shallow lakes, and the plan of construction is to build embankments on each side of the line of the canal, and then dredge out the bed to the requisite depths. A deep excavation is to be made through sand hills from the lakes to the North Sea, and piers formed of large blocks of concrete are to run out about a mile to deep water. These piers will enclose a harbor comprising an area of about two hundred acres, which is to be dredged out to a depth of twenty four feet below low water mark. The canal will also have three locks eastward of the harbor at the point where it first enters the North Sea. The width of the canal will be 88 feet at the bottom and 196 at the top. The depth is to be 23 feet. The locks will admit ships of the largest class. These extensive works are now being carried on with great energy, and when completed will promote the commercial prosperity of Amsterdam

THE TURCOS

Miss Elise Polko has been visiting the French prisoners in Germany, and speaks thus of the Africans: Lights were put up here and there. The Turcos' streets lay now in deepest shade, only a large tent in the centre was lighted up, and from it suddenly issued a strange, shrill singing. We approached softly. A few Turcos' prisoners stood around. The singing fascinated in shrillness until it became almost deafening. The curtain before the entry to the tent was thrown back hastily. There they sat, in a large circle, fifteen turcos in the most variegated costumes—black, yellow and green; physiognomies fit for the opera, with broad lines; heads of bleached expression beside wicked, apish ones. Lacking a tamtam, one of the performers beat time with a leaden spoon upon a frying pan, while the rest clapped their hands and sung an accompaniment. A French under-officer told us that this spectacle commences every evening after sunset, every morning before sunrise, and sometimes even in the middle of the night. No one here knows what it signifies. Is it a battle song, a lamentation of the imprisoned, a kind of divine worship, or a song of joy? Who can tell? We listened as in a dream.

AGRICULTURAL CANDLES

A peculiar tree called the tallow tree grows in China, the fruit of which contains a seed covered with a white, solid fatty matter, which the natives convert into candles. It is proposed to introduce this tree into South Carolina; the south of France, and Algeria, where there is every prospect of its being successfully cultivated. In China it forms vast forests, and gives rise to a considerable branch of local commerce. The government of British India has introduced it through out the different regions of the Peninsula, it now being ascertained that it grows equally as well in the Punjaub and the northwest provinces as in China. The fatty matter produced by the tree favorably compares with the finest tallow, and when manufactured into candles, burns with great brilliancy, and emits neither smoke nor disagreeable oder.

A WEEK'S STARVATION.

A sad story of shipwreck and the sufferings of the crew has reached Liverpool. About the middle of September last the North German bark Architect, Captain Weiss, sailed from Quebec with a full cargo of oak timber bound for Antwerp, and everything proceeded well until the 23d September, when the ship, being about four miles to the southwest of Bird Island, struck suddenly on a sunken reef, and took in water so rapidly that she filled up in half an hour afterwards. At about 7.30 o'clock in the afternoon the vessel made a sudden lurch over on her side, capsized and turned bottom side up. The captain and crew, after a desperate struggle succeeded in reaching the vessel and got on the bottom. They had nothing but what they wore when the ship went over, and as for food and water both were out of the question. For the first and second days their sufferings were subdued with the hope that they would soon be seen by some passing vessel; but as the days wore on their physical and mental condition became lamentable in the extreme, and it was not until the seventh day, when they almost ceased to hope, that they were rescued by the bark Russia, of Sligo, in a most exhausted and pitiable state.

THE CENSUS.

The census returns of twenty-eight States have been published, and show that the relative order of the States as to population has not been materially changed from that of 1860. Virginia by the loss of the territory forming West Virginia has fallen from the fifth to the tenth State, and its position is occupied by Missouri, which now takes precedence of Indiana and Massachusetts. The full returns of the Eastern and Middle States have not yet been announced, but New York still holds the first, and Pennsylvania the second place. After these come Ohio with a population of 2,675,468; Illinois with 2,540,216; Missouri with 1,703,000; Indiana with 1,668,169; Massachusetts with 1,457,385; Kentucky, with 1,325,264; Tennessee with 1,258,326; Virginia with 1,209,607; Georgia with 1,185,000; Michigan with 1,184,158; Iowa with 1,177,515; North Carolina with 1,072,000; Wisconsin with 1,052,266, and Alabama with 1,002,000. These make sixteen States with a population over one million, while in 1850 there were only eleven. The largest actual gain in any State was an increase of 800,000 in Illinois.

A PRECOCIOUS PEN.

Paris is not yet taken, but the pen with which Count Bismarck is to sign the treaty of peace is already prepared. Herr Bissenger, we are told, of Pforzheim, has manufactured out of massive gold an imitation of an ordinary stout goosequill. The quill itself is polished, in order that it may be more conveniently handled, but the feather closely resembles a real quill, every fibre being represented, while the back of the feather is thickly studded with brilliants, and below them a Count's coronet and Bismarck's monogram are engraved. Besides the engraver and maker, two goldsmiths were engaged on it for five weeks. The gold employed is of 18 carats, and that part in which the brilliants are set is of 21 carats.

GERMAN SANITARY FUND.

The North German *Correspondent* of October 22d says: Among the great subscriptions which have lately been forwarded from abroad to the Foreign Office of the North German Confederation, partly for the wounded and partly for the invalides and the surviving relations of the fallen, we may mention the following:—the Germans of St. Petersburg have contributed 60,000 thalers, Batavia has sent £801, Bombay £625, Milwaukee 6,000 thalers, Lima 24,668 thalers, Montevideo £10000, Barranquilla, Prince 5136 frances, San Jose £20, Petropolis 515,000 r., Cape Hayti 700 thalers, Samarang about 15000 thalers, Matamoros and Monterey 952 thalers, Ciudad Bolivar 3868 bco. m., San Juan and Mayayuez 10,460 bco. m., Puerto Cabello 4200 bco. m., Penang 2250 bco. m., Hongkong £1500, and Canton £228. The entire sum subscribed in the United States amounts to 350,000 dollars. The contributions have been accompanied by letters expressing a warm sympathy with the success of the German arms, and frequently a regret that the senders are unable to take a personal part in the war. Such expressions as these, and the large sums subscribed show how warm are the feelings of patriotism which still animate the Germans who have sought a new home beyond the Ocean.

CHASE VS. BLACK.

Chief Justice Chase enters the lists with Senator Wilson in the effort to hunt down and expose the misstatements which Judge J. S. Black lately put forward in regard to members of Mr Lincoln's Cabinet. The Chief-Justice first of all establishes beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Stanton opposed Slavery nearly thirty years ago, supporting views which Mr. Chase had set forth as the resolutions of a political convention. He next exposes the misrepresentations of Mr. Black in regard to the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet, and states, in terms which no one will question, that Mr. Cameron *proposed* to resign in order to accept the mission to Russia. Further, the Chief-Justice declares, contrary to the assertion of Judge Black and to the belief now wide-spread among the people, that the Cabinet did *not* vote "six to one in favor of surrendering Fort Sumter" at the beginning of the war.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

A violent panic recently prevailed on the coast of connecticut, near Stonington and Mystic, in reference to an immense tidal wave, which it was predicted would overwhelm the inhabitants on November 6th. The excitement created a terrible fright on the preceding day particularly, as it was prophesied that the wave would be sixty feet high, and that no ground within ten miles of the coast was high enough to afford a refuge from the inroad of the waters. At Mystic the heights of the hills were measured, many persons retired miles back into the country, or made every preparation to do so. At Stonington the same scenes were witnessed, and the whole town was up and awake during the night of November 5th. The appointed time came at last, and after a period of breathless suspense it was at last ascertained that the prediction had not been fulfilled, the waves only presenting their usual appearance. The news that the towns on the coast had been spared an overflow of the waters was gradually communicated to the country, and the hasty emigrants returned to find their domiciles unharmed, except in cases where thieves had taken advantage of the panic to break in the empty houses.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

The migratory birds have long since gone to the cotton fields and the pine regions of the South. The robins and swallows and thrushes have left the barns and meadows blighted, and have darkened the air with fluttering wings on their passage. Files of wild geese, and flocks of ducks are now following in their wake along the gray skies, and the lonely marshes echo to the sepulchral cries of the loon, which stops to rest in them while he, too, hastens to warmer countries. But while the falling snows blinds, and the Artic cold bites, our woods and fields are not quite devoid of warblers, for the red and white woodpecker, now master of the field, sings gaily on the trees which he forages, and the snow birds chirp in the blast.

GENEVA.

The war has had the effect of inducing personages entertaining very different sentiments to take refuge at Geneva. A correspondent of the *Bund* writes, on the the 18th, that the Ex Queen of Spain has left the Hotel de la Metropole at Geneva, and taken, for six months, the whole of Hotel de la Paix in the same city, for the accommodation of herself and suit of fifty-seven persons. This hotel is on the right bank of the Lake, and commands a view of Mont Blanc. Another visitor of Geneva is Gen. Clusett. He can obtain no permission to return to France, and no military command, in spite of the advances he has made to Gambetta, and his statement that he wishes to take no part in politics, but merely to resist the foreign invasion. There was besides, at Geneva, the Polish General Bosak-Haucke, formerly a prominent member of the International League of Peace and Freedom, but he has been called away by a telegraphic invitation from Garibaldi, and gone to join him at his head-quarters

PLON-PLON.

Prince Napoleon writes to the editor of the *London Daily News* as follows: "I read an article in your number of the 24th, in which you mention my name, ascribing quite imaginary conduct to me, to which I give, as far as I am concerned, a formal contradiction. I have come to England on private business. I have not seen Gen. Bourbaki, who left before my arrival. I have not seen Gen. Boyer, whose mission I heard of through the newspapers. As to my relations with Chiselhurst, the facts are these: On my arrival I went to pay my respects to my cousin and her son: I returned there summoned by a telegraphic dispatch. As to what passed with the Empress, permit me to say nothing to the public; those who know me know that my opinions have always been as loyal as they are liberal. I have the highest esteem for Marshal Bazaine, for his glorious army so devoted to France, as well as to its oath, and for the preservation of which it seemed to me everything ought to be attempted. I regret that your article, authorized I know not by whom, compels me to break a silence I should have wished to maintain."

A ZOOLOGICAL STRANGER.

Discovery of An American Giraffe, Seven Feet High.

A gentleman who came down on the Farragut from Fort Buford, says the Sioux City *Daily Times*, gives us the following information regarding a species of animal hitherto unknown on this continent:

Sir John E. Packenham, an officer in the English army, who has been spending the last year in Her Majesty's Northern provinces, arrived at Fort Buford with an animal of rare beauty, and never before caught on this continent, nor had it been known till late years that this species existed in this country. It is of the same family as the giraffe, or camelopard, of Africa, and is known to naturalists as the Tygomelia. They are known to inhabit the high table lands of Cashmere and Hindoo Rosh, but are more frequently seen on the high peaks of the Himalaya Mountains. The animal was taken when quite young, and is thoroughly domesticated, and follows its keeper like a dog. It is only four months old, and ordinarily stands about five feet high, but is capable of raising its head two feet, which makes the animal seven feet when standing erect. It is of a dark brown or mouse color, large projecting eyes, with slight indications of horns growing out. This wonderful animal was caught north of Lake Athabasca, on the waters of McKenzie's River. It has a craw similar to the pelican, by which means it can carry subsistence for several days. It was very fleet, being able to outfoot the fastest horse in the country. The black dapper spots on the rich brown color make it one of the most beautiful animals in existence, more beautiful than the leopard of the Chinese jungle. Sir John did not consider it safe to transport his pet by water down the Mississippi River, fearing the uncertain navigation and the great change of climate from the Manitabo to the sunny South He has, therefore, wisely concluded to go by St. Paul, Minn. The commander at Fort Buford furnishes him an escort for the trip. He will then proceed through Canada to Montreal, where he will ship his charge to England.

THE BLIND SEE.

Eyes Not Necessary to Distinct Vision.

It is fully established that somnambulists go wherever they please, without hesitation, read and write, and give ample evidence of a power of perception independent of the usual organs of vision. Persons subject to attacks of catalepsy frequently show the same peculiarity. M. Despine, late inspector of the mineral waters of Aix, in Savoy, mentions the following among many other cases: "Not only could our patient hear by means of the palm of her hand, but we have seen her read without the assistance of the eyes, merely with the tips of the fingers, which she passed rapidly over the page that she wished to read. At other times we have seen her select from a parcel of more than thirty letters the one which she was required to pick out; also, write several letters, and correct, on reading them over again, always with her finger ends, the mistakes she had made; copy one letter word for word, reading it with her left elbow, while she wrote with her right hand. During these proceedings a thick pasteboard completely intercepted any visual ray that might have reached her eyes. The same phenomenon was manifested at the soles of her feet, on the epigastrium, and other parts of the body, where a sensation of pain was produced by the mere touch." Persons who have become blind have also been known to acquire the same power, and Harriet Martineau tells of an old lady who had been blind from her birth, and yet saw in her sleep, and in her waking state described the color of the clothing of individuals correctly. In these cases no doubt, perception is, as usual, in the brain, but either all the nerves of the surface have the power of conveying the impressions of light to that organ, or some special parts of the body, as the ends of the fingers, the occiput, or the epigastrium, assume the office of the eyes.

THE MISSING SHIP.

PRINTED BY REQUEST.

Her mighty sail the breezes swell,
And fast she leaves the lessening land,
Afar from the shore the last farewell
Is waved by many a snowy hand;
And weeping eyes are on the main,
Until its verge she wanders o'er;
But from that hour of parting pain—
Oh! she ne'er was heard of more.

In her was many a mother's joy,
And love of many a weeping fair;
For her was wafted in its sigh
The lonely heart's unceasing prayer;
And oh the thousand hopes untold
Of ardent youth that vessel bore;
Say, were they quenched in ocean cold?
For she never was heard of more.

When on her wild and trackless path
Of desolation doomed to flee,
Say, sunk she mid the blending wrath
Of racking cloud and rolling sea?
Where was the hand but mocks the eye,
Went drifting on a fatal shore?
Vain guesses all! Her destiny
In dark: she ne'er was heard of more!

The moon hath often changed her form,
From glowing orb to crescent wan;
Mid skies of calm, and scowl of storm,
Since from her port that ship hath gone:
But ocean keeps its secrets well;
And though we know that all is o'er,
No eye hath seen, no tongue can tell
Her fate! She ne'er was heard of more!

LITERATURE AND ART.

GEORGE SAND is writing a novel for *Every Saturday*.

PETROLEUM wells have been discovered in the state of Vera Cruz.

BULWER LYTTON'S new novel, report says, will appear in *Blackwood's*.

THE venerable William Howitt is engaged in writing a poem on the war.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. have a volume of Bret Harte's poems in press, and nearly ready.

MARK LEMON'S notes on the origin and history of *Punch* have been found, and are to be published.

IT IS SAID that Rosa Bonheur works eight hours a day in her studio, or is dissatisfied with herself.

ANOTHER translation of the Iliad is announced by Mr. J. G. Cordery, of the Bengal Civil Service.

LEYPOLDT & HOLT will shortly publish anothe of Taine's works—his "Art in the Netherlands."

THE governor of the state of Vera Cruz proposes to establish a gymnasium in connection with the schools there.

"CLEMENT MAROT AND OTHER STUDIES" is the title of a new work in press, from the pen of Professor Henry Morley.

LEE & SHEPARD are to publish a work on "The Philosophy of Art," by a new English art critic, Samuel P. Long.

THE *Athenæum* understands that Mr. Swinburne has in contemplation a poem founded on one of the mediæval romances.

THE popular poet, Mr. Joaquin Villalobos, proposes to give public lectures every Sunday in Mexico, to instruct the million.

RAILWAY works are progressing rapidly in Mexico, and before long there will be railway connection between Vera Cruz and the capital.

MRS. PALISSER, well known for her "History of Lace," is bringing out, in England, a curious work, copiously illustrated, on "War Cries, Devices, Emblems, etc."

IT IS stated that a London publisher has offered $10,000 for the exclusive right, for ten years, of publishing the revised version of the Bible now in progress in England.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS is giving concerts in the Eastern States with Levy, the cornet player, Boscowitz, the pianist, and a new tenor named Leoni, who is a war fugitive from Paris.

THE spirited descriptions of the German army before Metz which have excited so much interest in the London *Daily News*, were written by Mr. Archibald Forbes, formerly editor of the London *Scotsman*.

MARK TWAIN has won his greatest triumph. The London *Saturday Review* denounces the waggeries of his "Innocents Abroad" in sober earnest, as specimens of the "offensive ignorance of the vulgarist kind of a Yankee."

THE reigning Duke of Meiningen, one of the Prussian commanders, has executed a fine crayon drawing of the battle of Sedan, where he was present. It has been published in Germany, and attracts a good deal of attention.

THREE of the stories to be included in the forthcoming volume of William Morris are "The Ring given to Venus," a legend which was treated by Tom Moore in his earlier poems, "The Hill of Venus" and "Bellerophon in Lycia."

THE crop of novels for the autumn in England promises to be abundant. New stories are announced from Edmund Yates, Wirte Melville, Lady Emma Wood, the Hon. W. G. Craven, Mrs. Brookfield, and the author of "Guy Livingstone."

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.'s illustrated Christmas book of "Winter Poems," contains poems old and new, by Mr. Bryant, Professor Longfellow, Mr. Whittier Mr. Emerson, and has excited considerable interest in England in advance of its publication.

THE sister arts of music and design will lend their aid to the new book of Tennyson, which will consist of twelve poems connected by a love story. Arthur Hughes will furnish a picture for each poem, and Mr. Sullivan will supply the musical score. The whole will be sumptuously issued as a square octavo.

DR. HOLMES has changed the title of his little volume which Fields, Osgood & Co. are to publish. It will be entitled "Mechanism in Thought and Morals: An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, with Notes and afterthoughts." These latter have almost doubled the bulk of the original essay, and will bring the volume up to about a hundred pages.

OF late a western paper aptly remarks that "idea of an opera does not a grand one; it amounts only to the stringing of a few sweet ballads on a slender thread of action, rather than the musical working out of a dramatic conception in a coherent and artistic whole; but he has nevertheless so far succeeded as to break down the assumption that the English tongue could never be smoothed to the purposes of operatic song, and for this we thank him."

THE Augsburg *Gazette* gives the account of a Wurtemburgian officer who was on horseback close to the window of the room where the interview between King William and the Emperor took place. The King showed the Emperor a map indicating certain points thereon, speaking in a very lively manner. He then drew a document from his pocket which Napoleon signed. The Prince Royal was then admitted into the room, and shortly after the interview ended.

LIPPERHEIDE, a Leipzig publisher, has brought out a collection of the war songs of Germany, which has been extended to seven numbers. More than 100,000 thalers have been already gained as a net profit from the sale of these lyrics, and handed over to the Central Committee of the German societies in aid of the wounded and invalids. No. 7 contains in *fac simile* the autograph original draft of the "Wacht am Rhein," furnished by the poet's widow, who has expressly forbidden any other reproduction to be made.

The Lungs and the Life.

The importance of the lungs to health of the human body are too well known to need much discoursing about. Every man knows when he gets a cough that unless it is cured it will fasten on the lungs and destroy life. What thousands of coughs and incipient consumptions could be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which not only heals the ulcers in the lungs but at the same time purifies and enriches the blood, and opens the obstructions which hinder the free action of the lungs! No better medicine for coughs and consumption is made by Dr. Keyser, of 167 Liberty street

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates. ☜

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. ☜

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 12, 1870.

The demand for loans during the week has been favorable most throughout. The National Banks and private banking houses have had a full supply of good paper and manage to keep balances in active use, while borrowers have had but little occasion to complain of difficulty in obtaining money, or of high rates for its use. While there is doubtless a large amount of "renewing," it is yet true that the general character of discount lines in our various banks will compare very favorably with those of any previous season. Now and then a house in hitherto fair standing drops below the average, or perhaps is forced "out of bank" entirely, but such occurrences have been few during the year, and their variety is a great surprise to the croakers, who predicted universal panic and disaster as we approach specie payments. We may be permitted to doubt whether it would require much further "setting the house in order" to make a full resumption of specie payments quite harmless.

The local stock market continues dull. There was some effort made yesterday and to-day to revive speculation in gold, and rates were put up to 111¾, but our closing quotations show a decline to 111.

Governments were heavy all day, and closed weak at an average decline of ⅛ throughout the list.

The railway list looked blue, and the feeling for a time was bearish enough, but at the close of the day it was found that taking the entire list quotations had been very well maintained. The reports so industriously circulated in reference to St. Paul dividend, and the offer of a prominent house to sell the dividend in January for two per cent. had the effect desired, and the common stock fell off to 63, and the preferred to 80. The 4 P. M. quotations, however, show a slight recovery —common 63¾; preferred 80¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The distribution of wealth in the southern States by the gradual revival and expansion of cotton culture is a steady influence operating to enhance the intrinsic value of southern securities. The market has of late become active, and for day sales the southern list was fairly active for Virginias, which are in demand on European account, the Louisianas, which appear to respond to the cotton list, and the North and South Carolinas. The South Carolinas have constituted the feature of more general business, and are peculiarly strong. The "January and July" issues, which will receive three per cent. gold coin interest on the 1st of January next to 72¾ and closed at 73¼ bid. The general market was firm and closed on the street this evening as follows: Tennessees, ex coupon, 61@62; do new, 65¾; Virginias, ex coupon, 69@69¾; do new, 68¾; do registered stock, old, 69@70¾; do registered stock, new, 67¾@68¼; 7's, 80@82; do do, old, 69@70; do new, 68¾@69¼; do registered stock, old, 69@70¾; do do, 1866, 69@70; do do, 1867, 69@70; do new, 68¾@69¼; do special tax, 20@22.

Bankers and Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
6's—1881	113¾	113¾
" 1880	113¾	113¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1868	113¾	113¾
" 5-20's	111¾	111¾
" new	111¾	111¾
" 10-40's	111¾	111¾
" 7-30's	111¾	111¾
" 1st series	111¾	111¾
" 2d "	111¾	111¾
" 3d "	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	37¾	37¾
Reading	99	99
Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Fort Wayne	100	100¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½
Chicago & Rock Island	103	103¼
Chicago & N. W.	79¾	79¾
" preferred	87¾	87¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western	63¾	63¾
Pac. Mail, Commons	63¾	63¾
" Preferred	80¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾
Wabash	63¾	63¾
" preferred	82	82
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	107¾	107¾
Illinois Central	111¾	111¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½
Canton Co.	39	39
Cumberland Coal	22¾	22¾
Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	81¾
Quicksilver	36¾	36¾
" preferred	54¾	54¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾
Wells & Co.	33¾	33¾
United States	48¾	48¾
Pacific Mail	63¾	63¾
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	37¾	37¾
Reading	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central	107¾	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½
Toledo & Wabash	63¾	63¾
Rock Island	103¼	103¼
Northwestern	79¾	79¾
" preferred	87¾	87¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Illinois Central	111¾	111¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾
Alton	111¾	111¾
" preferred	111¾	111¾
C. C. & I. in Baltimore & Ohio	111¾	111¾
Indianapolis Central	111¾	111¾
Illinois Central	111¾	111¾

Imports for the week: dry goods, $6,193,126; general merchandise, $1,012 66.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 12, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise has been moderately active during the week which has just closed, there having been a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there have been few changes of any importance. The demand for all of the leading commodities is almost entirely consumptive, their being an almost entire absence of anything like speculation, and while the forecasts cannot be drawn, there is no great excitement of stocks, though supplies of almost everything are fully up to the demand.

ASHES—The receipts continue large, and with a fair demand for all of the Crude, the market is dull and if anything weaker, though no change in prices is noted so far. Sales to the trade at 6½@7c for Pots and 6@6½c for Pearls.

BAGGING—Sales of Cotton on per piece, 6 months, 11@12c.

BEANS—Sales of $2 25@2 50 cents.

BUTTER—Sales of 20@22c per basket.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and drooping. Sales of 200 bbls at $3 75@4 per bbl.

CANDLES—Sales of 14@15c per lb.

CHEESE—Very firm, ranging in price from 13@16c per lbs, the outside figure for New York.

COAL—Pittsburgh brands $2, in a small way.

COFFEE—Sales of 100 bags Rio on private terms.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 100 bushels Apples at 2½@2¾c per lb.

FEATHERS—Sales of 50 bbls at 50c per lb.

FISH—Mackerel in fair demand and firm at $12@13 per bbl for No. 1 Shore; $10@11 for No. 2 do; $8@9 for No. 3 do; $6@7 for Large Fat; $5@5 50 for Medium; $4 50@5 for Small. Salmon, $18@19 per bbl. Herring, $5@5 50 per bbl. Trout, $5@5 50 per bbl. Codfish, 6@7c per lb.

FLOUR—Sales of 1,000 bbls at $5 50@6 for Superfine; $6 50@7 for Extra; $7 50@8 for Family; $8 50@9 for Fancy; $10@11 for Patent.

FEED—Sales of 100 tons at $25@26 per ton.

GRAIN—Sales of 1,000 bushels Corn at 70c; 1,000 bushels Oats at 40c; 1,000 bushels Rye at 80c; 1,000 bushels Barley at $1 10.

GRASS SEED—Sales of 100 bushels Timothy at $3 50@4 per bushel.

GREEN FRUIT—Sales of 100 bushels Apples at $1 50@2 per bushel; 100 bushels Peaches at $1 50@2 per bushel; 100 bushels Pears at $1 50@2 per bushel; 100 bushels Grapes at $1 50@2 per bushel.

HAY—Sales of 100 bales at $20@22 per ton.

HIDES—Sales of 100 at 6@7c per lb.

HOPS—Sales of 100 lbs at 30@35c per lb.

LARD—Sales of 100 bbls at 12@13c per lb.

LEATHER—Sales of 100 sides at 30@35c per lb.

LIME—Sales of 100 bbls at $1 50@1 75 per bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales of 100 bbls at 60@65c per gallon.

NAILS—Sales of 100 kegs at $4 50@5 per keg.

OILS—Sales of 100 bbls Coal Oil at 30@35c per gallon; 100 bbls Lard Oil at $1 50@1 75 per gallon; 100 bbls Linseed Oil at 80@85c per gallon.

ONIONS—Sales of 100 bushels at $2 50@3 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales of 100 bushels at 3@4c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Sales of 100 bbls Mess Pork at $22@23 per bbl; 100 bbls Prime Mess Pork at $20@21 per bbl; 100 bbls Prime Pork at $18@19 per bbl; 100 bbls Shoulders at 8@9c per lb; 100 bbls Sides at 10@11c per lb; 100 bbls Hams at 12@13c per lb; 100 bbls Bacon at 10@11c per lb; 100 bbls Lard at 12@13c per lb.

POTATOES—Sales of 100 bushels at 60@65c per bushel.

SALT—Sales of 100 bbls at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

SEEDS—Sales of 100 bushels Timothy at $3 50@4 per bushel; 100 bushels Flaxseed at $2 10@2 15 per bushel.

TALLOW—Sales of 100 lbs at 6@7c per lb.

TURNIPS—Sales of 100 bushels at 50@60c per bushel.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 12, 1870.

The oil market has been sensitive and irregular during the week which has just closed fluctuating more or less every day, although the fluctuations were very slight, never exceeding a ¼ or an ⅜; indeed, we never remember as much fine figuring, and notwithstanding there were so little difference between buyers and sellers, there was but comparatively few sales. In many instances brokers would have hard work to consummate a sale, notwithstanding there may only have been an eighth or even a sixteenth between the principals, and in some instances it was impossible to get them together with only this difference between them. Compared with the early part of the week there has been but little change in prices, though, as already noted, there was scarcely a day that the market, particularly for crude, did not open a fraction or four and even half a dozen times. It would open steady in the morning, an advance would be established before noon; in the afternoon, it would weaken, and by evening, the advance established in the early part of the day, would be almost if not entirely lost.

Receipts crude this week, 19,242 bbls; last week, 23,148; January 1st to date, 941,215; same time last year, 777,691. Exports refined this week, 10,153; last week, 11,273; January 1st to date, 689,184; same time last year, 547,940 bbls. The week's sales, 29,053 bbls crude, 12,000 refined; last week, 39,900 bbls crude, 11,250 refined.

CRUDE.

Steady for early and dull for future deliveries. But a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls, seller November at 8 15-16c spot may be quoted at seller 15 days, 9c; buyer 15 days, 8¾c; December, 8¾; seller all year, 8¾; seller next six months 8¾; buyer first half 1871, 10@10¼; buyer all 1871, 12@13¼.

REFINED.

November reported firmer, 23. December nominal at 22¾@23¾; lines January to March, 23¾; first six months, 23¾; December, 23¾@23¾; April to June 24.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady but unchanged. City make on spot still quoted at 92. Sale 1,000 each month 1871, delivered, at $1 80.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Commercial Oil Works 76, account D Hostetter; Peacock & Bacon 168, account same; Commercial Oil Works 270, account J B Barbour; Cosmos Oil Works 450, account D C Herbst; Union Oil Co 440, account same; Forest Oil Co 236, account same; Stella O W 74, account Duncan & Young; Vista O W 148, account Hostetter & Co.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA W. F. RR. FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 11.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 60 bbls refined to Long, Kirk & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 250 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. Co., 213 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

W. L. Elkin 204 bbls refined to Baldwin & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,439 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bros, 202 bbls refined oil to Wardes. F. & Co., Phila.

National Ref. Co. 256 bbls refined to Wardes. Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, A. & Co., 268 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Brown & Wagner, 225 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 100 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co. 151 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

J. L. Mott, 220 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockside & Co. 160 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,029 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 11.

Hutchinson & Dull and Redning Co. 2,882 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

A. D. Miller, 258 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, R. & Co. 292 bbls refined oil to Weston, P. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,432 bbls.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1870.

FLOUR—Quiet, but unchanged; extra spring $4 50@4 60.

WHEAT—Fair demand and advanced 2@2½c; No 2 spring $1 31@1 31½, seller last half the month. Afternoon dull and unsettled; $1 cash.

CORN—Dull and declined 1@1½c; No 2 mixed 42c. Afternoon inactive; 42c.

OATS—Dull and declined ½@¾c; No 2 mixed 29½c.

RYE—No 2 quiet; 76c.

BARLEY—Firm and advanced 1@2c; No 2 spring 82½c for fresh receipts.

PROVISIONS—Firm; 60c for wood and 60½c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easier.

HOGS—Heavy receipts; market depressed and 10@15c lower; $4 40@4 75.

WHISKEY—Dull and drooping; $1 06.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Cotton steady; 169 bales uplands 30½c. Flour firm for export; 5,000 bbls sold; Western and State 1@2c better; sales 15,000 bbls; superfine, $5 25@5 50; extra, $5 60@6 25; choice, $6 30@7 50; white wheat extra, $7 60@8 25; Southern firm; sales 1,000 bbls; common to fair extra, $5 60@6 25; good to choice, $6 30@7 50. Rye flour steady; sales 300 bbls; $5 25@5 50. Corn meal steady; sales 600 bbls; $3 75@4 10. Wheat ½@1c better; sales 60,000 bushels; No 2 spring, $1 30@1 31; No 1 spring, $1 32@1 33; winter red western, $1 35@1 36; amber do, $1 36@1 37; white western, $1 37@1 38. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley malt dull and heavy. Corn ½@1c better; sales 69,000 bushels; mixed western, 72@73c; white do, 73@74c; yellow western, 73@74c. Oats ½@1c better; sales 40,000 bushels; western, 57@60c; old, 56c; Ohio, 60@62c. Coffee quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bags Rio, 15½@16c; gold. Sugar quiet and steady; sales 200 hhds; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; refining grades, 9@9½c; Porto Rico, 9½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull and unsettled; Carolina, 7½@8c. Petroleum dull and drooping; crude, 12c; refined, 25c. Tallow steady; sales 50,000 lbs; prime, 9½@9¾c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal; sales 200 tierces steam at 12¾@13½c; prime kettle, 13½@13¾c. Pork steady; sales 500 barrels; old mess, $20 50@21; new do, $20 50@21; January and February, $21@21 12½; prime, $16@16 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm; sales 50,000 lbs; prime, 9½@9¾c. Butter dull and drooping; fair to choice Ohio, 18@22c; Western reserve, 23@25c; State, 25@28c. Cheese quiet and unchanged; sales 200 tierces steam at 12¾@13½c; prime tierces, 14c; part December, 13½c; January and February, 13½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Market lacking in buoyancy and animation yet prices are without material change, while the tendency is in buyer's favor and for certain makes of flour a decline is observable. Receipts quiet by rail, by river 1,000 bbls. Sales 1,000 bbls; superfine, $5 25@5 50; extra family, $6 25@6 50; fancy, $7 50@8 50; choice family, $8 50@9 50; fancy, $10@11; Spring Garnet & Co.'s do. A similar irregularity in price has been very observable in Wheat, which, did not exceed 1@2c. Receipts 4,000 bushels; shipments 2,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels; No 2 red winter, $1 30@1 31; No 3 do, $1 25@1 26; No 2 amber, $1 32@1 33; No 3 do, $1 27@1 28; No 2 white, $1 35@1 36; No 3 do, $1 30@1 31. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels; No 1, 72c; No 2, 70c; No 3, 68c; high mixed, 72c; No 1, 71c; No 2, 69c; No 3, 67c; white, 72c; No 1, 71c; No 2, 69c; No 3, 67c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels; No 1, 44c; No 2, 42c; No 3, 40c; white, 44c; No 1, 43c; No 2, 41c; No 3, 39c. Rye quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels; No 1, 80c; No 2, 78c; No 3, 76c. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels; No 1, $1 10; No 2, $1 05; No 3, 95c; No 4, 85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged; mess, $20 50@21; prime, $16 50@17. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam, 12½@12¾c; kettle, 13@13½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib sides, 12½@12¾c; clear sides, 13½@13¾c. Whiskey quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls; $1 06. Butter quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 packages; Ohio, 18@22c; Western Reserve, 23@25c; State, 25@28c. Cheese quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 packages; 12½@13½c. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude, 11½c; refined, 23½c. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio, 15½@16c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; Cuba, 9½@9¾c; Porto Rico, 9¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged; Cuba, 60@65c. Rice dull and unchanged; Carolina, 7½@8c. Tobacco dull and unchanged; lugs, 5@6c; leaf, 7@12c. Freights dull and unchanged; grain to New York, 25c; provisions, 40c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 red fall, $1 30@1 31; No 3 do, $1 25@1 26; No 2 spring, $1 30@1 31; No 3 do, $1 25@1 26. Corn dull; No 2 mixed, 66½@67c; No 3 do, 65½@66c; yellow, 70c; choice white. Oats dull; No 2 mixed, 39@39½c; No 3 do, 37@38c. Rye dull, 75@76c. Barley dull; fall, $1 05@1 10; spring, $1 00@1 05. Provisions dull and weaker. Pork, $20 50@21. Lard, 12½@12¾c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib sides, 12½@12¾c; clear sides, 13½@13¾c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders, 10½@10¾c; clear rib sides, 13½@13¾c; clear sides, 14½@14¾c. Whiskey dull, $1 06. Hogs dull, $3 75@4 00 packed to-day.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11—Cotton dull and quiet at 29½@30c. Flour firm for export; 44,000 bbls sold; Western, $6 25@6 50; extra, $6 75@7 25; family, $7 50@8 50. Corn firm; 74@75c for mixed and old spring mixed, $1 25; new spring, $1 20@1 21; latter easiness; winter red amber, $1 35@1 37½. Oats steady; western, 52@56c; latter extreme. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm, 2@3c higher; sales, 44,000 bushels; mixed, 80@82c; new, 85@86c; white, 84@85c. Oats firmer; sales, 10,000 bushels; western, 57@60c; old, 56c; Ohio, 60@62c. Lard firm; steady; western, 13@13½c; tierce and kegs, 14@14½c. Pork steady and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal; sales 200 tierces steam at 12¾@13c; prime tierces, 13½c; part December, 13½c; January and February, 13½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Market quiet and steady. Flour in good demand; full prices. Wheat firmer; spring, $1 30@1 32; winter red, $1 36@1 37½. Receipts of corn, 11,000 bushels; western, 69@70c; sales, 20,000 bushels; western, 69@70c; old, 66c; Ohio, 69@70c. Oats firmer; sales, 10,000 bushels; western, 57@60c; Canada, 60@62c. Rye steady; sales 2,000 bushels; 90c. Lime 270 casks. Pork dull and drooping; for future a steady business is reported; sales of 500 barrels; new mess for seller six months $19 50. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon do.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Market lacking in buoyancy and animation yet prices are without material change, while the tendency is in buyer's favor and for certain makes of staple fabrics there is considerable concession in prices. Cocheco prints being 1½@1½c; Merrimac do do 1½@1½c; Manchester and Freemont do 1½@1½c; Pacific A 1½@1½c; Allen's Boise, Garner & Co.'s 1½@1½c. A similar irregularity in price has been very observable in Wheat, which, did not exceed 1@2c. Receipts cottons, but they are now placed in the hands of agents who are going to establish prices of their own. Sales, as follows: 500 bales of the crown, the do, M., 12c; do, G., 11c; do, N., 10c; do, T., 9½c; do, S., 8½c; do, R., 8c; do, C., 7½c; do, A., 7c; do, B., 6½c; do, D., 6c; do, E., 5½c; do, F., 5c; do, H., 4½c; do, I., 4c; do, K., 3½c; do, L., 3c; do, O., 2½c; do, P., 2c; do, Q., 1½c; do, U., 1c; do, V., 1c; do, W., 1c; do, X., 1c; do, Y., 1c; do, Z., 1c; do, AA., 1c; do, BB., 1c; do, CC., 1c; do, DD., 1c; do, EE., 1c; do, FF., 1c; do, GG., 1c; do, HH., 1c; do, II., 1c; do, JJ., 1c; do, KK., 1c; do, LL., 1c; do, MM., 1c; do, NN., 1c; do, OO., 1c; do, PP., 1c; do, QQ., 1c; do, RR., 1c; do, SS., 1c; do, TT., 1c; do, UU., 1c; do, VV., 1c; do, WW., 1c; do, XX., 1c; do, YY., 1c; do, ZZ., 1c; do, AAA., 1c; do, BBB., 1c; do, CCC., 1c; do, DDD., 1c; do, EEE., 1c; do, FFF., 1c; do, GGG., 1c; do, HHH., 1c; do, III., 1c; do, JJJ., 1c; do, KKK., 1c; do, LLL., 1c; do, MMM., 1c; do, NNN., 1c; do, OOO., 1c; do, PPP., 1c; do, QQQ., 1c; do, RRR., 1c; do, SSS., 1c; do, TTT., 1c; do, UUU., 1c; do, VVV., 1c; do, WWW., 1c; do, XXX., 1c; do, YYY., 1c; do, ZZZ., 1c; do, AAAA., 1c; do, BBBB., 1c; do, CCCC., 1c; do, DDDD., 1c; do, EEEE., 1c; do, FFFF., 1c; do, GGGG., 1c; do, HHHH., 1c; do, IIII., 1c; do, JJJJ., 1c; do, KKKK., 1c; do, LLLL., 1c; do, MMMM., 1c; do, NNNN., 1c; do, OOOO., 1c; do, PPPP., 1c; do, QQQQ., 1c; do, RRRR., 1c; do, SSSS., 1c; do, TTTT., 1c; do, UUUU., 1c; do, VVVV., 1c; do, WWWW., 1c; do, XXXX., 1c; do, YYYY., 1c; do, ZZZZ., 1c; do, AAAAA., 1c; do, BBBBB., 1c; do, CCCCC., 1c; do, DDDDD., 1c; do, EEEEE., 1c; do, FFFFF., 1c; do, GGGGG., 1c; do, HHHHH., 1c; do, IIIII., 1c; do, JJJJJ., 1c; do, KKKKK., 1c; do, LLLLL., 1c; do, MMMMM., 1c; do, NNNNN., 1c; do, OOOOO., 1c; do, PPPPP., 1c; do, QQQQQ., 1c; do, RRRRR., 1c; do, SSSSS., 1c; do, TTTTT., 1c; do, UUUUU., 1c; do, VVVVV., 1c; do, WWWWW., 1c; do, XXXXX., 1c; do, YYYYY., 1c; do, ZZZZZ., 1c; do, AAAAAA., 1c; do, BBBBBB., 1c; do, CCCCCC., 1c; do, DDDDDD., 1c; do, EEEEEE., 1c; do, FFFFFF., 1c; do, GGGGGG., 1c; do, HHHHHH., 1c; do, IIIIII., 1c; do, JJJJJJ., 1c; do, KKKKKK., 1c; do, LLLLLL., 1c; do, MMMMMM., 1c; do, NNNNNN., 1c; do, OOOOOO., 1c; do, PPPPPP., 1c; do, QQQQQQ., 1c; do, RRRRRR., 1c; do, SSSSSS., 1c; do, TTTTTT., 1c; do, UUUUUU., 1c; do, VVVVVV., 1c; do, WWWWWW., 1c; do, XXXXXX., 1c; do, YYYYYY., 1c; do, ZZZZZZ., 1c; do, AAAAAAA., 1c; do, BBBBBBB., 1c; do, CCCCCCC., 1c; do, DD

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

No merchants know that it pays much money to plan liberally.

Pittsburgh has many poor people to be provided for the coming winter by the charitable.

The Public Libraries are well attended these cold evenings. Our saloons and billiard halls languish.

Yesterday was bright, sunny day and the ladies took the opportunity afforded for showing off their fall fineries.

The Steuben Seamen, one of our best military companies, will go to Philadelphia to participate in the military review on the 26th inst.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. A. D. & H. W. Smith, Manufacturers of the American Organ, so widely and so well known in this community.

Gill Brothers, private detectives announce that a big haul has been made at Bigbury on Friday. It is a hundred barrel well. A strike of a thirty barrel well was made on Saturday at Parkers.

Wrist Arrested.—Lieutenant Gordon, of the police force, had his wrist severely sprained Saturday night while arresting a "rough" on "Limerick" who was conducting himself in a disorderly manner on the streets.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church, to be known as St. Michael's, was laid yesterday afternoon at Glenwood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec. There was a large attendance from the city. The officiating priest delivered an eloquent discourse appropriate to the occasion.

City Lots! City Lots!!—A positive public sale of eight building lots on Juniata street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, takes place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. A better chance to purchase a lot will be hard to find. See advertisement on fourth page by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

The Penn Street Fire.—Fire Marshal Butler having investigated the matter, reports that the loss by the fire on Penn street, Friday morning, will not exceed $1,200. Of this amount $700 is on personal property, and the buildings, which were fully insured, suffer to the extent of $500.

Stone.—Mr. James A. Stevenson, a worthy and esteemed commissioner on the Quarry, will be missed at next week's meeting. He is a kind and accomplished young lady of this city. The happy couple left for an extended bridal tour. May they be long spared to each heartiest congratulations of the Gazette folks.

V. M. C. A.—The annual meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Association, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The annual report will be read, and the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. Mr. Thomas Hyndman, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. Chrystie, Cincinnati, and General James A. Beaver, Bellefonte, Pa. will be present.

John Fortenbill & Co., No. 18 Market street, corner of First avenue, have always on hand one of the finest stocks of fresh groceries, canned fruits and choice brands of St. Louis flour to be found in the city. Families furnished with their groceries at the lowest rates and can have them delivered at their houses free of charge. Give them a call.

First Lecture.—Rev. A. A. Willets, D. D., one of the ablest and most eloquent pulpit orators of this country, will open the lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Union on Thursday evening. His subject admits of a wide scope—"Business on the Philosophy of Success." No doubt a large audience will assemble. Tickets are now ready at the Library rooms.

Sabbath School Workers.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Union—The Presbyterian, Reformed and German Sabbath School Teachers' Union—will be held this evening in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn and Highland streets, Rev. Dr. Herron, pastor, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: "Sabbath School Statistics." All the workers are requested to be present, as an interesting discussion is anticipated.

Free Concerts and Lower rate of Less at Verner.—At half past 10 o'clock this morning the comfortable and commodious excursion train will leave the Union depot, for the great sale of lots at the terminus of Verner's road. It has been fixed the location for Allegheny Valley railroad workshops. For all particulars see Mr. McElwain's attention advertisement. A lunch will be served at noon. No boys or children admitted on the train.

The Cars are now running regularly on the new route to Allegheny via the Pittsburgh Valley Railway. We understand it is the intention of the managers to reduce the fare to five cents in a few days. The cars for the passengers are taken from the post office, Pittsburgh, along Smithfield street to Seventh Avenue, thence along Fifth street to the Fifth street bridge, and up Union avenue past the Mast Park to the Market House in Allegheny.

The fine magnificent iron front buildings in process of erection on Fifth Avenue, one by Wood street and the other by Mr. Whiting & Co., on the site of the old Pittsburgh theatre, are rapidly approaching completion, and will when finished add greatly to the present massive appearance of the avenue.

Such improvements as these give gratifying evidence of the increase of wealth in our city.

Mr. Hostetter has purchased the property on Fourth Avenue adjoining the buildings occupied by the Mechanic's National Bank, and contemplates immediately erecting a new building thereon. The ground has already changed hands at the price paid was sixty thousand dollars—forty-one and dollars a foot front. A few years ago the property could have been had for less than one-third the amount. The increase value is another indication of the progress of our city. We understand Mr. Hostetter's new building will be one of the finest business houses on the city.

Stolen.—An Irish laborer made inquiries at a station office on the Pennsylvania Railroad to ascertain when he reached the city, reports that he was told he was within fifteen miles. Put, thought he, I was told to walk, so he brought a thicket, and getting behind the fence, started on a run, and kept on into the city at the rate of forty miles an hour. His ride was so brief that he was overheated with the exertion, and he perspired freely. Then, thought he, I could have come on quick I'd known what and started my money."

Age.—Three young men a little under the influence of liquor, stopped a piano leading gentleman on the corner of Penn avenue and Lafferna church on Saturday night, the last of which was being sung by worship, and with much gravity one said, "I beg my pardon, but can you tell me what time it is?" "Yes," was the cool reply, "the engine of my vision is in that house, and there is a great clock in the tower, if you will go in there I will lead you to see it." The young men subsided, considerably stunned with the sharp rejoinder.

Another Case.—W. A. Durbin, Esq., of the editorial staff of this paper, was united in matrimony last week to one of Allegheny's most fitted and accomplished daughters. Some of our lady friends will pardon our brother editor for taking their charms away, returning to the home of his childhood with the fair bride, the happy couple our sincerest congratulations, and words would fail to express the best wishes of the fraternity we wish them to enjoy together. Porter pens will be sent of the gentlemen to depict the noble army of inexpressibles' assistants.

The Franklin Saving's Bank, No. 42 Federal street, Allegheny, is one of our most reliable and staunchest institutions, and was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Its affairs are managed with care and prudence and the most perfect security, and are individually liable for all deposits, thus making the bank absolutely safe and secure to depositors. Call and see the officers. Mr. Thomas M. Bailey, the efficient and accommodating cashier, is unremitting in his efforts to encrease the popularity and high character and standing of the bank. All business entrusted to him is promptly and faithfully attended to, and is honorably dealt with in financial transactions.

The Great Bankruptcy Sale of furniture and domestic dry goods at No. 61 Wood street, under the auction rooms, will continue this week and next week. Many of the goods have been made since the sale commenced. Our readers are again reminded that the sale is by Whiting & Co., the well known auctioneers. Our readers need be further told of the bargains to be obtained at this sale. Whoever fails to be present on the first day misses many chances of wealth and happiness, and for the benefit of those who cannot attend we refer them to the advertisement.

The Penn Street Fire.—Fire Marshal Butler having investigated the matter, reports that the loss by the fire on Penn street, Friday morning, will not exceed $1,200. Of this amount $700 is on personal property, and the buildings, which were fully insured, suffer to the extent of $500.

Stone.—Mr. James A. Stevenson, a worthy and esteemed commissioner on the Quarry, will be missed at next week's meeting. He is a kind and accomplished young lady of this city. The happy couple left for an extended bridal tour. May they be long spared to each heartiest congratulations of the Gazette folks.

V. M. C. A.—The annual meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Association, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The annual report will be read, and the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. Mr. Thomas Hyndman, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. Chrystie, Cincinnati, and General James A. Beaver, Bellefonte, Pa. will be present.

John Fortenbill & Co., No. 18 Market street, corner of First avenue, have always on hand one of the finest stocks of fresh groceries, canned fruits and choice brands of St. Louis flour to be found in the city. Families furnished with their groceries at the lowest rates and can have them delivered at their houses free of charge. Give them a call.

First Lecture.—Rev. A. A. Willets, D. D., one of the ablest and most eloquent pulpit orators of this country, will open the lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Union on Thursday evening. His subject admits of a wide scope—"Business on the Philosophy of Success." No doubt a large audience will assemble. Tickets are now ready at the Library rooms.

Sabbath School Workers.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Union—The Presbyterian, Reformed and German Sabbath School Teachers' Union—will be held this evening in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn and Highland streets, Rev. Dr. Herron, pastor, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: "Sabbath School Statistics." All the workers are requested to be present, as an interesting discussion is anticipated.

Free Concerts and Lower rate of Less at Verner.—At half past 10 o'clock this morning the comfortable and commodious excursion train will leave the Union depot, for the great sale of lots at the terminus of Verner's road. It has been fixed the location for Allegheny Valley railroad workshops. For all particulars see Mr. McElwain's attention advertisement. A lunch will be served at noon. No boys or children admitted on the train.

The Cars are now running regularly on the new route to Allegheny via the Pittsburgh Valley Railway. We understand it is the intention of the managers to reduce the fare to five cents in a few days. The cars for the passengers are taken from the post office, Pittsburgh, along Smithfield street to Seventh Avenue, thence along Fifth street to the Fifth street bridge, and up Union avenue past the Mast Park to the Market House in Allegheny.

The fine magnificent iron front buildings in process of erection on Fifth Avenue, one by Wood street and the other by Mr. Whiting & Co., on the site of the old Pittsburgh theatre, are rapidly approaching completion, and will when finished add greatly to the present massive appearance of the avenue.

Such improvements as these give gratifying evidence of the increase of wealth in our city.

Mr. Hostetter has purchased the property on Fourth Avenue adjoining the buildings occupied by the Mechanic's National Bank, and contemplates immediately erecting a new building thereon. The ground has already changed hands at the price paid was sixty thousand dollars—forty-one and dollars a foot front. A few years ago the property could have been had for less than one-third the amount. The increase value is another indication of the progress of our city. We understand Mr. Hostetter's new building will be one of the finest business houses on the city.

Stone.—An Irish laborer made inquiries at a station office on the Pennsylvania Railroad to ascertain when he reached the city, reports that he was told he was within fifteen miles. Put, thought he, I was told to walk, so he brought a thicket, and getting behind the fence, started on a run, and kept on into the city at the rate of forty miles an hour. His ride was so brief that he was overheated with the exertion, and he perspired freely. Then, thought he, I could have come on quick I'd known what and started my money."

Age.—Three young men a little under the influence of liquor, stopped a piano leading gentleman on the corner of Penn avenue and Lafferna church on Saturday night, the last of which was being sung by worship, and with much gravity one said, "I beg my pardon, but can you tell me what time it is?" "Yes," was the cool reply, "the engine of my vision is in that house, and there is a great clock in the tower, if you will go in there I will lead you to see it." The young men subsided, considerably stunned with the sharp rejoinder.

Another Case.—W. A. Durbin, Esq., of the editorial staff of this paper, was united in matrimony last week to one of Allegheny's most fitted and accomplished daughters. Some of our lady friends will pardon our brother editor for taking their charms away, returning to the home of his childhood with the fair bride, the happy couple our sincerest congratulations, and words would fail to express the best wishes of the fraternity we wish them to enjoy together. Porter pens will be sent of the gentlemen to depict the noble army of inexpressibles' assistants.

Broadside.

Officer Keefer, of the Mayor's police, yesterday afternoon arrested John McClure, who, it appears, was standing on the corner of Washington and Webster streets behaving himself in a disorderly manner, and started to take him to the lock-up. He had not proceeded but a short distance before there was an effort made to release the prisoner, and the officer was thrown and struck him on the head, severely injuring him. The officer succeeded in getting his prisoner to the lock-up, and the following morning the latter was arraigned before Alderman Gripp, charged with assault and battery on the officer. The case created considerable excitement, and when the hearing came on the court room was crowded. The evidence was conflicting, and the Alderman held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $500 to answer at court.

Sabbath School Workers.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Union—The Presbyterian, Reformed and German Sabbath School Teachers' Union—will be held this evening in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn and Highland streets, Rev. Dr. Herron, pastor, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: "Sabbath School Statistics." All the workers are requested to be present, as an interesting discussion is anticipated.

Free Concerts and Lower rate of Less at Verner.—At half past 10 o'clock this morning the comfortable and commodious excursion train will leave the Union depot, for the great sale of lots at the terminus of Verner's road. It has been fixed the location for Allegheny Valley railroad workshops. For all particulars see Mr. McElwain's attention advertisement. A lunch will be served at noon. No boys or children admitted on the train.

The Cars are now running regularly on the new route to Allegheny via the Pittsburgh Valley Railway. We understand it is the intention of the managers to reduce the fare to five cents in a few days. The cars for the passengers are taken from the post office, Pittsburgh, along Smithfield street to Seventh Avenue, thence along Fifth street to the Fifth street bridge, and up Union avenue past the Mast Park to the Market House in Allegheny.

The fine magnificent iron front buildings in process of erection on Fifth Avenue, one by Wood street and the other by Mr. Whiting & Co., on the site of the old Pittsburgh theatre, are rapidly approaching completion, and will when finished add greatly to the present massive appearance of the avenue.

Such improvements as these give gratifying evidence of the increase of wealth in our city.

Mr. Hostetter has purchased the property on Fourth Avenue adjoining the buildings occupied by the Mechanic's National Bank, and contemplates immediately erecting a new building thereon. The ground has already changed hands at the price paid was sixty thousand dollars—forty-one and dollars a foot front. A few years ago the property could have been had for less than one-third the amount. The increase value is another indication of the progress of our city. We understand Mr. Hostetter's new building will be one of the finest business houses on the city.

WORK OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

An Interesting Gathering.—The Women's Christian Association—Annual Meeting—Review of the Year—Address by Mrs. Dr. McKinney—Superintendent of the Fifteenth Ward—An Interesting Programme.

The Third anniversary meeting of the Women's Christian Association of this vicinity was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor. There was in attendance a very large audience, comprising representatives from nearly all the Protestant churches hereabouts, and the gathering was one marked by much enthusiasm.

The pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rev. M. W. Jacobus, Western Theological Seminary, Rev. G. G. Mingins, of Brooklyn, New York, and Rev. Mr. Scovel, pastor.

The exercises were preceded with a rehearsal by the choir, after which the audience joined in singing the "Coronation," as follows:

"All hail the power of Jesus name,
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him lord of all."

Rev. Dr. Jacobus followed in prayer.

Hon. Robert McKnight was next introduced and read the annual reports as follows:

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The close of another year calls for a third summary of work done by this Association. While it can fairly be claimed that great things have been accomplished, it is hoped that all departments have not met with equal success.

It may be well to repeat that several distinct organizations are combined in this Association, each having a separate board of officers and Managers, but the same President.

The institutions thus inaugurated are number five; The "Temporary Home for Destitute Women," the "Home for Working Women," the "Boarding House for Working Women," the "Industrial School." Separate reports will be presented from the Secretary of each of these.

The work first begun by this Association is the one least encouraging in its extent and success.

We refer to tract distribution and general missionary work throughout the city.

Three different plans have been tried since the organization of the Association, each contributing individually responsible to the Association. Second, living each district in charge of a certain church, and finally, assigning each district to the pastor of a church, after that the work was much easier. For this work, who were more fitted, who were so efficient as he who had been with the New York city missions were seven hundred workers, side-tastic of whom were women, representatives from the mistress of the

FIFTH AVENUE MANSION

to the humble washer woman who daily toiled for the necessaries of life. The speaker here gave an interesting but sorrowful account of the work done in New York by these Christian women as City Missionaries. The success has been so great that they had established a Theological school—a training Home for women, and they had graduated the first, a Scotch girl, last week. They intended to teach women to preach, not to get up in the pulpit, but to proclaim the word everywhere, in whatever place they might be. They were simply to tell and if a woman could talk she did'nt know who could.

The efficiveness of the [illegible] woman worker, he cited the case of [illegible] through whose influence [illegible] hundred fifty souls had been saved; during the last ten years five hundred had been sowedly converted and joined the church, in New York, and was working yet. Another had been taken up, and although unable to read or write had worked faithfully for two years, at the end of which time she had learned to read and write and then had given herself up entirely to the work and for fifteen years had been employed as a city missionary. During that time at least one thousand persons had been brought to God through her influence. A year ago one of the women employed as a city missionary had organized

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

She was compelled to be President, Secretary, Treasurer and Temperance Lecturer; to-day the organization numbers fifteen hundred.

In conclusion he made an appeal to the women of the churches of Pittsburgh to be "up and doing" and thus on the advance step of the nineteenth century.

A Collection was then taken up and quite a handsome sum realized. Cards were also distributed upon which the names of ladies wishing to unite with the Association as members might be thereby considerably increased.

Rev. Mr. Scovell announced that Rev. Mr Mingins would address the students of the Western Theological Seminary this afternoon at three o'clock. In the absence of the institution, upon the evening "Work among the masses." Arrangements had been made for the accommodation of visitors, and a cordial invitation was extended to the public.

The following report was read, accepted and ordered to be published. The following Board was elected for the coming winter:

President.—Mrs. Dr. Trevor.

Vice Presidents.—Mrs. Felix R. Brunot and Miss Herron.

Treasurer.—

Mrs. R. B. Thompson.

Secretary.—Mrs. Henry H. Forsyth.

Managers.—Mrs. Rt. Patterson, Mr. Cochran, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter, Mrs. D. McClintock, Mrs. J. T. McCabe, Mrs. J. Dawson, Mrs. F. Woods, Mrs. J. Hoag, Mrs. Wm. Wade, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. R. H. Palmer, Mrs. M'Gonigle, Mrs. B. Dalzell, Mrs. Scheidt, Mrs. S. Spencer, Miss Whitten, Miss Ellis, Miss J. M. Smith, Miss Orr, Miss M'Clurg, Miss Blackstock, Miss Schwartz, Miss Morrison, Miss Veech.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. R. D. Thompson in account with Relief Society for 1869-70.

Dr.	
Balance in treasury	$5.04
Collections by managers	1,792.50
Fees and fines	15.71
Interest on Mrs. Patterson's bequest	27.50
	$1,840.75
Cr.	
By cash paid on coal bills	$424.13
" " shoe "	267.17
" " dry goods	460.90
" " groceries	161.51
" out by managers	82.50
Burying a child	5.00
Station	25
In treasury	25
	$1,840.75

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Donated by managers during the winter of 1869-70: 11,175 bushels coal, of which 4,300 bushels were given as from the "Brewer Fund;" 2,158 pounds flour; 30 pounds coffee; 12 gallons molasses; 10½ bushels potatoes; 12 pounds soap; 43 pounds sugar; 4 bushels corn meal; 1 bushel beans; 1¼ pounds tea; besides bread, codfish, etc., etc., in the way of provisions. We gave 738 yards flannel; 254 yards muslin; 412 yards calico; 213 pairs shoes; 19 pairs stockings; 40 yards alpaca; a shawl; 12 bonnets; 5 hats; 2 suits of clothes; 2 pairs pants; 2 vests; 2 dresses; 2 scarfs, 4 bedsteads; 2 bibles; 1 broom, and a large amount of half-worn clothing. As year after year rolls round, bearing in its arms our lifes histories, the tale of the great and more is so oft repeated that it becomes painful to listen to and monotonous in its details. If the hearing be painful what must it be to endure? If the recitation is monotonous, surely, the reality is anything else. Our Relief Society has lingo more interest on its yearly career of benevolence, and as the winter, hard season for the poor, approaches, we come before our friends, not to plead for the case to hear, and with the means God has given to so many, help us in our work.

Let each one that reads this article judge himself, or herself by the definition of Christian giving, furnished by a philanthropist: Giving liberally implying to that point where it becomes painful. We have given also as the result of last year's work. Many small items, and delicacies for the sick are not mentioned in the foregoing list of shoes, coal for the coming winter, and the work accomplished during the past year.

M. W. F.

November 11th, 1870.

JOHN T. GRAY.

A Few Notes on House and Sign Painting—A Successful Establishment.

In soot stained black and gloomy Pittsburgh the house painter is an indispensable institution, for appearance's must be kept up regardless of cost. Nothing is more conducive to prosperity than paint. To illustrate this assertion we have in memory a story of the experience of a new and now wealthy firm who succeeded a bankrupt one in the same house and line of business. Contrary to the advice of every one, these gentlemen embarked in the sinking business and the first investment was paint. The old building was rejuvenated and made appear fresh and cheerful, and in its bright exterior advertised and a general infused into the house, and things looked prosperous. Trade came and the partners to stay took their friends and they also were in of paint saved the old established house and brought the nucleus of custom around which we have built up our present business. Here should be more painting done in our two cities than our people have been doing, but we do not propose harangueing the many advantages arising to the city and to individuals from the generous use of the painter's brush. We want to speak especially of an establishment which has long been known and appreciated by many readers. We refer to the extensive and well appointed shop of John T. Gray, No. 84 Ninth (late Diamond) street, which occupies a leading position in patronage and popular favor. The building is a handsome three story brick one, and in the city presents a front more gorgeous in coloring or more beautiful in artistic lettering and ornamentation. Its surface presents every shade and hue of coloring and the lettering is marvelously correct, bold, studied and artistic. Conspicuous in its decoration is the cloud of the enterprise of the establishment, the letters in fancy gilded wooden letters rustling along the roof, and 15 the eye appearing to look down upon the passer under its magic glance. A handsome sign also hangs at right angles with the building, and the whole is a thing of beauty. The interior painting of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, is a fine sample of his work, a contract that was awarded and executed by him, although several competitors were in the field. The graining of the pews, all of which are of ash, is a study of nature, so true to life and lead, French zinc and varnishes; he employs only experienced, capable, steady and efficient painters, and thus is able to have kept in the State as permits no job of work to be slighted, be it great or small, doing everything well and faithfully; his prices are reasonable, in all cases as low as the quality of the work will admit of profit. Mr. Gray has received and continues to receive liberal shares of patronage and has the facilities for executing all manner of work at the slightest notice. He attends to house painting, graining, plain and ornamental, and to glazing. He has the agency for the celebrated Boston Diamond and Plate glass plates for doors and windows, and while the glass is very superior in quality, it is likewise exceedingly cheap and serviceable. We can confidently recommend Mr. Gray to the attention of our readers, and conscientiously endorse the style and quality of his workmanship, as we have had personal experience and dealings with him in the erection of a building. Try him once and our word for it he will be your choice of painters forever after.

DROWNED.

Accident at Oconto—A Skiff Capsized and Three Persons Drowned.

A lamentable accident occurred at Oconto, on the Youghiogheny River, Saturday evening, by which three persons—two men and a young lady—were drowned, and two other men narrowly escaped death. Miss Campbell, a young lady about seventeen years of age, was a brother, William Campbell, a few years her senior, Edward Pryor, Michael McBride, and another man whose name we did not learn, residing in the vicinity of Oconto, were coming from the opposite side of the river, having business in the village, got in a skiff to cross the river. They had proceeded about half way across the stream when they discovered that the boat was leaking and filling with water very rapidly. An attempt was made to "bail out," but with the limited means for the purpose at hand it proved ineffectual, and the boat sank in about 15 feet of water. As soon as it was discovered that the boat was sinking, McBride and the other men, whose name we did not ascertain, seized hold of the side of the sinking craft and held on, while the others, it appears, left it with a view of reaching the shore, but perished in the attempt. McBride and his companion held on to the boat until they succeeded in reaching the shallow water, and thereby escaped their perilous situation. Immediate search was made for the bodies of those who were drowned, but up to a late hour Saturday night they had not been recovered.

Amusements

New Opera House.—Mrs. Scott Siddons closed a very successful engagement at the Opera House last Saturday night, appearing to very decided advantage in "Rosalind" in Shakespeare's grand comedy "As you like it." At the close of the play she was called before the curtain for a speech, which she made in a pretty manner, although she remarked that it is a very rare thing for her to be called upon to play footlights in England for a speech. This doubtless was intended as a gentle rebuke, but Pittsburgh boys were not going to let her off so easily, and she was again brought before the curtain, and with the means God has given to so many, help us in our work.

Let each one that reads this article judge himself, or herself by the definition of Christian giving, furnished by a philanthropist: Giving liberally implying to that point where it becomes painful. We have given also as the result of last year's work. Many small items, and delicacies for the sick are not mentioned in the foregoing list of shoes, coal for the coming winter, and the work accomplished during the past year.

M. W. F.

November 11th, 1870.

JOHN T. GRAY.

A Few Notes on House and Sign Painting—A Successful Establishment.

In soot stained black and gloomy Pittsburgh the house painter is an indispensable institution, for appearance's must be kept up regardless of cost. Nothing is more conducive to prosperity than paint. To illustrate this assertion we have in memory a story of the experience of a new and now wealthy firm who succeeded a bankrupt one in the same house and line of business. Contrary to the advice of every one, these gentlemen embarked in the sinking business and the first investment was paint. The old building was rejuvenated and made appear fresh and cheerful, and in its bright exterior advertised and a general infused into the house, and things looked prosperous. Trade came and the partners to stay took their friends and they also were in of paint saved the old established house and brought the nucleus of custom around which we have built up our present business. Here should be more painting done in our two cities than our people have been doing, but we do not propose harangueing the many advantages arising to the city and to individuals from the generous use of the painter's brush. We want to speak especially of an establishment which has long been known and appreciated by many readers. We refer to the extensive and well appointed shop of John T. Gray, No. 84 Ninth (late Diamond) street, which occupies a leading position in patronage and popular favor. The building is a handsome three story brick one, and in the city presents a front more gorgeous in coloring or more beautiful in artistic lettering and ornamentation. Its surface presents every shade and hue of coloring and the lettering is marvelously correct, bold, studied and artistic. Conspicuous in its decoration is the cloud of the enterprise of the establishment, the letters in fancy gilded wooden letters rustling along the roof, and 15 the eye appearing to look down upon the passer under its magic glance. A handsome sign also hangs at right angles with the building, and the whole is a thing of beauty. The interior painting of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, is a fine sample of his work, a contract that was awarded and executed by him, although several competitors were in the field. The graining of the pews, all of which are of ash, is a study of nature, so true to life and lead, French zinc and varnishes; he employs only experienced, capable, steady and efficient painters, and thus is able to have kept in the State as permits no job of work to be slighted, be it great or small, doing everything well and faithfully; his prices are reasonable, in all cases as low as the quality of the work will admit of profit. Mr. Gray has received and continues to receive liberal shares of patronage and has the facilities for executing all manner of work at the slightest notice. He attends to house painting, graining, plain and ornamental, and to glazing. He has the agency for the celebrated Boston Diamond and Plate glass plates for doors and windows, and while the glass is very superior in quality, it is likewise exceedingly cheap and serviceable. We can confidently recommend Mr. Gray to the attention of our readers, and conscientiously endorse the style and quality of his workmanship, as we have had personal experience and dealings with him in the erection of a building. Try him once and our word for it he will be your choice of painters forever after.

DROWNED.

Accident at Oconto—A Skiff Capsized and Three Persons Drowned.

A lamentable accident occurred at Oconto, on the Youghiogheny River, Saturday evening, by which three persons—two men and a young lady—were drowned, and two other men narrowly escaped death. Miss Campbell, a young lady about seventeen years of age, was a brother, William Campbell, a few years her senior, Edward Pryor, Michael McBride, and another man whose name we did not learn, residing in the vicinity of Oconto, were coming from the opposite side of the river, having business in the village, got in a skiff to cross the river. They had proceeded about half way across the stream when they discovered that the boat was leaking and filling with water very rapidly. An attempt was made to "bail out," but with the limited means for the purpose at hand it proved ineffectual, and the boat sank in about 15 feet of water. As soon as it was discovered that the boat was sinking, McBride and the other men, whose name we did not ascertain, seized hold of the side of the sinking craft and held on, while the others, it appears, left it with a view of reaching the shore, but perished in the attempt. McBride and his companion held on to the boat until they succeeded in reaching the shallow water, and thereby escaped their perilous situation. Immediate search was made for the bodies of those who were drowned, but up to a late hour Saturday night they had not been recovered.

Amusements

New Opera House.—Mrs. Scott Siddons closed a very successful engagement at the Opera House last Saturday night, appearing to very decided advantage in "Rosalind" in Shakespeare's grand comedy "As you like it." At the close of the play she was called before the curtain for a speech, which she made in a pretty manner, although she remarked that it is a very rare thing for her to be called upon to play footlights in England for a speech. This doubtless was intended as a gentle rebuke, but Pittsburgh boys were not going to let her off so easily, and she was again brought before the curtain, and with much grace she made them to that they are made.

To night Mr. J. N. Gottlobb, the leading tailor of this city, will make his first appearance as a beneficiary before a Pittsburgh audience. Mr. Gottlobb is a well known and popular tailor residing on North avenue, near Beaver street. An information charging them with the Bond robbery was made before Alderman Gripp, the accused were put on trial and rested on any of the charges referred to, but it is probable that if they are brought to this city they will be given a hearing on them.

Personals.

Mr. Isaac Brooms is one of Pittsburgh's best portrait painters.

Mr. A. W. Rook, of the *Dispatch*, is spoken of for the next Mayor.

Booth opens his engagement at the Opera House to-morrow night.

James McBride, Esq., of Allegheny City, is a candidate for the State Senate.

Mr. Scott Siddons' engagement at the Opera House, pecuniarily speaking, was not a success.

William H. Sidebotton is the youngest and one of the most successful oil operators on Oil Creek.

Rev. Dr. Thompson in account with Relief Society for 1869-70.

Dr.	
Balance in treasury	$5.04
Collections by managers	1,792.50
Fees and fines	15.71
Interest on Mrs. Patterson's bequest	27.50
	$1,840.75
Cr.	
By cash paid on coal bills	$424.13
" " shoe "	267.17
" " dry goods	460.90
" " groceries	161.51
" out by managers	82.50
Burying a child	5.00
Station	25
In treasury	25
	$1,840.75

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Donated by managers during the winter of 1869-70: 11,175 bushels coal, of which 4,300 bushels were given as from the "Brewer Fund;" 2,158 pounds flour; 30 pounds coffee; 12 gallons molasses; 10½ bushels potatoes; 12 pounds soap; 43 pounds sugar; 4 bushels corn meal; 1 bushel beans; 1¼ pounds tea; besides bread, codfish, etc., etc., in the way of provisions. We gave 738 yards flannel; 254 yards muslin; 412 yards calico; 213 pairs shoes; 19 pairs stockings; 40 yards alpaca; a shawl; 12 bonnets; 5 hats; 2 suits of clothes; 2 pairs pants; 2 vests; 2 dresses; 2 scarfs, 4 bedsteads; 2 bibles; 1 broom, and a large amount of half-worn clothing. As year after year rolls round, bearing in its arms our lifes histories, the tale of the great and more is so oft repeated that it becomes painful to listen to and monotonous in its details. If the hearing be painful what must it be to endure? If the recitation is monotonous, surely, the reality is anything else. Our Relief Society has lingo more interest on its yearly career of benevolence, and as the winter, hard season for the poor, approaches, we come before our friends, not to plead for the case to hear, and with the means God has given to so many, help us in our work.

Let each one that reads this article judge himself, or herself by the definition of Christian giving, furnished by a philanthropist: Giving liberally implying to that point where it becomes painful. We have given also as the result of last year's work. Many small items, and delicacies for the sick are not mentioned in the foregoing list of shoes, coal for the coming winter, and the work accomplished during the past year.

M. W. F.

November 11th, 1870.

JOHN T. GRAY.

A Few Notes on House and Sign Painting—A Successful Establishment.

In soot stained black and gloomy Pittsburgh the house painter is an indispensable institution, for appearance's must be kept up regardless of cost. Nothing is more conducive to prosperity than paint. To illustrate this assertion we have in memory a story of the experience of a new and now wealthy firm who succeeded a bankrupt one in the same house and line of business. Contrary to the advice of every one, these gentlemen embarked in the sinking business and the first investment was paint. The old building was rejuvenated and made appear fresh and cheerful, and in its bright exterior advertised and a general infused into the house, and things looked prosperous. Trade came and the partners to stay took their friends and they also were in of paint saved the old established house and brought the nucleus of custom around which we have built up our present business. Here should be more painting done in our two cities than our people have been doing, but we do not propose harangueing the many advantages arising to the city and to individuals from the generous use of the painter's brush. We want to speak especially of an establishment which has long been known and appreciated by many readers. We refer to the extensive and well appointed shop of John T. Gray, No. 84 Ninth (late Diamond) street, which occupies a leading position in patronage and popular favor. The building is a handsome three story brick one, and in the city presents a front more gorgeous in coloring or more beautiful in artistic lettering and ornamentation. Its surface presents every shade and hue of coloring and the lettering is marvelously correct, bold, studied and artistic. Conspicuous in its decoration is the cloud of the enterprise of the establishment, the letters in fancy gilded wooden letters rustling along the roof, and 15 the eye appearing to look down upon the passer under its magic glance. A handsome sign also hangs at right angles with the building, and the whole is a thing of beauty. The interior painting of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, is a fine sample of his work, a contract that was awarded and executed by him, although several competitors were in the field. The graining of the pews, all of which are of ash, is a study of nature, so true to life and lead, French zinc and varnishes; he employs only experienced, capable, steady and efficient painters, and thus is able to have kept in the State as permits no job of work to be slighted, be it great or small, doing everything well and faithfully; his prices are reasonable, in all cases as low as the quality of the work will admit of profit. Mr. Gray has received and continues to receive liberal shares of patronage and has the facilities for executing all manner of work at the slightest notice. He attends to house painting, graining, plain and ornamental, and to glazing. He has the agency for the celebrated Boston Diamond and Plate glass plates for doors and windows, and while the glass is very superior in quality, it is likewise exceedingly cheap and serviceable. We can confidently recommend Mr. Gray to the attention of our readers, and conscientiously endorse the style and quality of his workmanship, as we have had personal experience and dealings with him in the erection of a building. Try him once and our word for it he will be your choice of painters forever after.

DROWNED.

Accident at Oconto—A Skiff Capsized and Three Persons Drowned.

A lamentable accident occurred at Oconto, on the Youghiogheny River, Saturday evening, by which three persons—two men and a young lady—were drowned, and two other men narrowly escaped death. Miss Campbell, a young lady about seventeen years of age, was a brother, William Campbell, a few years her senior, Edward Pryor, Michael McBride, and another man whose name we did not learn, residing in the vicinity of Oconto, were coming from the opposite side of the river, having business in the village, got in a skiff to cross the river. They had proceeded about half way across the stream when they discovered that the boat was leaking and filling with water very rapidly. An attempt was made to "bail out," but with the limited means for the purpose at hand it proved ineffectual, and the boat sank in about 15 feet of water. As soon as it was discovered that the boat was sinking, McBride and the other men, whose name we did not ascertain, seized hold of the side of the sinking craft and held on, while the others, it appears, left it with a view of reaching the shore, but perished in the attempt. McBride and his companion held on to the boat until they succeeded in reaching the shallow water, and thereby escaped their perilous situation. Immediate search was made for the bodies of those who were drowned, but up to a late hour Saturday night they had not been recovered.

Amusements

New Opera House.—Mrs. Scott Siddons closed a very successful engagement at the Opera House last Saturday night, appearing to very decided advantage in "Rosalind" in Shakespeare's grand comedy "As you like it." At the close of the play she was called before the curtain for a speech, which she made in a pretty manner, although she remarked that it is a very rare thing for her to be called upon to play footlights in England for a speech. This doubtless was intended as a gentle rebuke, but Pittsburgh boys were not going to let her off so easily, and she was again brought before the curtain, and with much grace she made them to that they are made.

To night Mr. J. N. Gottlobb, the leading tailor of this city, will make his first appearance as a beneficiary before a Pittsburgh audience. Mr. Gottlobb is a well known and popular tailor residing on North avenue, near Beaver street. An information charging them with the Bond robbery was made before Alderman Gripp, the accused were put on trial and rested on any of the charges referred to, but it is probable that if they are brought to this city they will be given a hearing on them.

Personals.

Mr. Isaac Brooms is one of Pittsburgh's best portrait painters.

Mr. A. W. Rook, of the *Dispatch*, is spoken of for the next Mayor.

Booth opens his engagement at the Opera House to-morrow night.

James McBride, Esq., of Allegheny City, is a candidate for the State Senate.

Mr. Scott Siddons' engagement at the Opera House, pecuniarily speaking, was not a success.

William H. Sidebotton is the youngest and one of the most successful oil operators on Oil Creek.

COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Saturday, Nov. 12.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge McCandless on the bench.

In the case of Clark vs. Stewart, proceedings in bankruptcy, motion for a new trial.

The duties of the District Attorney, J. Hubley, U. S. United States prisoner, was ordered to be removed from the jail in Greensburg to the jail in this city.

In the case of the United States vs. Paul Malan petition for the violation of the revenue law. Defendant was permitted to pay $41 with cost as a compromise.

This closed the business of the term